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No. 7, Rue de l'Egypte Debâche,  
ALEXANDRIA.



Behind the first impression or foreground of the picture there is a background. Governments do not put their heads together to consolidate the peace unless they feel that there is a possibility of its disturbance. In a settled climate a man does not go out of doors with an umbrella except in the rainy season. The fact that people carry umbrellas points to the climate being uncertain. In the same way the fact that Spain has come to an understanding with France and with England on the subject of the preservation of the "status quo" in regions where all the three Powers have interests proves that there was a feeling that the international atmosphere was not as calm and settled as it might be. But there is a difference between an umbrella and an international Agreement. The umbrella does not affect the weather; it is merely a precaution against a shower; whereas an Agreement between two or three Powers may help to avert the disturbance against which it is a guarantee, at any rate when its existence is made known to the world. The great originator of International Agreements in recent times was Bismarck, who in a famous speech, delivered nearly a quarter of a century ago, described the Triple Alliance between Germany, Russia, and Austria as "a strong arch which would avert many storms that might otherwise come." No one in those days took umbrage at Germany's method of making alliances, and when the Triple Alliance of the Three Emperors gave place to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy no Power took offence. The feeling was that Powers had a perfect right to make such arrangements. What made that speech of Bismarck's famous was the insinuations against England with which he poisoned the minds of his countrymen. It was then that he attributed to England a telegram informing him that certain inhabitants of New Guinea protested against a German protectorate. He suppressed the fact that the telegram was sent by a Russian, and was in no way connected with England or with English influence. From that speech dates the rise in Germany of a sentiment which has since then puzzled and perplexed those Englishmen who loved Germany and tried to understand the German people, and which has annoyed Englishmen who were before indifferent. The sentiment consists in a strong anti-English bias coupled with a vague restlessness. It takes the shape of comment which is the reverse of objective upon every action of the British Government in its relation with other Powers. The reader has but to peruse the comments on the new Agreements quoted by our Berlin Correspondent from German papers to have a sample of the sentiment to which we refer. Yet the Agreements cannot on any theory be construed as a menace to any German right or interest. They might, indeed, be used as creating a barrier against German designs, if such designs existed, for subverting the "status quo" to the detriment of Great Britain, France, or Spain. If no such design is cherished, then the Agreements have no point against Germany. If they are disagreeable to Germany there must be some German intention which they tend to thwart. But in that case not only are the Agreements necessary, but they ought to be supplemented by such armaments, especially in Great Britain, as would give material weight to the guarantees which they contain. The truth is—at any rate it has always seemed to us to be the truth—that there is no substantial ground for either disagreement or unfriendliness between England and Germany, and that without artificial stimulus the irritation that exists would disappear. Such an artificial stimulus seems to us to be contained in a small matter not otherwise worth a reference. Our Berlin Correspondent informs us that he is specially excluded from attendance at entertainments given in Berlin to the Lord Mayor of London. We are not aware of the reason, if any. Possibly there is some resentment at the fact that though we take some pains to be acquainted with German thought and feeling and endeavour to be fair and courteous in such comments as we make upon German policy—we protested against the Morocco Agreement partly on the ground that in it ignored Germany's right to be consulted—we preserved our independence and not allowed ourselves to be the medium of utterances inspired by the German Government.

We have felt at liberty to refer to the German comments on the new Agreements partly because they seem to us to be hardly based on a full consideration of the facts. For the main fact is not yet known, being no other than the text of the Agreements, which is not yet published, though it cannot be long delayed. The Governments concerned are not likely to have notified to the other Powers the existence of Agreements of which the text is to be kept secret. It seems therefore a pity that the German critics should make up their minds as to their object before they have had the opportunity of studying their purport. We note in one of these German articles the expression: "A paper ring round Germany." The expression conveys at once an insinuation that any British attempt at friendship with another Power is an unfriendly act towards Germany, and that it is of no avail. But has the writer put to his readers the question whether the German Government has ever during the last few years made any proposal whatever for an understanding with Great Britain, and whether any such proposal has been rejected by a British Government? ("Morning Post").

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## TELEGRAMS.

## THE WINE CRISIS.

## THE PREMIER'S VAGUENESS.

## INSUBORDINATE REGIMENT DEPORTED.

PARIS, June 25.

M. Albert received an ovation at Narbonne and Angers where he communicated to the Committee M. Clemenceau's proposals to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops, and help viticulture if the agitators reverted to legal methods. The Committee, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 25.

The insubordinate 17th Regiment was shipped to Tunis to-day. (Reuter)

GAP, June 25.

The mutinous troops of the 17th Infantry have been sent to Tunis. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 25.

M. Clemenceau said, in an interview, that all was quiet in the South. (Reuter)

## C. B. AND THE LORDS.

## MR. BALFOUR'S OPINION.

LONDON, June 25.

House of Commons The debate on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resolution has been adjourned. Mr. Balfour said that the Government was determined to pick a quarrel with the Lords with a view to reviving its waning popularity. He predicted that an appeal to the country would be fatal to the Liberals. (Reuter)

## THE MEDITERRANEAN ENTENTE.

## GUARANTEE OF STATUS-QUO.

LONDON, June 25.

The Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements have been published. They take the form of a declaration of policy which is directed at the maintenance of the territorial status-quo in the Mediterranean and part of the Atlantic washing Europe and Africa. They express the firm determination to preserve intact all rights over their insular and maritime possessions. Should circumstances tend to alter the territorial status-quo in those regions the contracting Powers will communicate with a view to common action being taken. (Reuter)

## TURKISH CUSTOMS OPERATIONS.

## SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

The difficulty with the Porte regarding inspection of customs operations has been settled. An increase of duties to 11% will come into force to-day. (Reuter)

## TRIKALA INUNDATED.

## VISIT OF KING GEORGE.

ATHENS, June 25.

It is officially stated that 102 deaths have taken place owing to the floods at Trikala: 1000 houses have been destroyed: the King is proceeding to the scene. (Reuter)

ATHENS, June 25.

The King has gone to visit the inundated region of Trikala. (Reuter)

## CRUISER STRIKES A REEF.

## NO DAMAGE APPARENT.

MELBOURNE, June 25.

The cruiser "Pyramus" struck a reef 150 miles from Cooktown. Lord Northcote and party were on board. All have been saved. (Later) The "Pyramus" is apparently undamaged, but two attempts to tow her off have failed. (Reuter)

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## TELEGRAMS.

## FRENCH ENTER BORKOU.

TRIPOLI, June 25.  
The French have entered Borkou. (Reuter)

## A LINER LOST.

VALPARAISO, June 25.  
The liner "Santiago" has been lost off the Chilean coast. The only survivor is an officer. The vessel carried one passenger and 90 of a crew. (Reuter)

## PEKIN TO PARIS.

## ARRIVAL TO KIACHTA.

PEKING, June 25.  
Motor Race Peking to Paris. Prince Borghese arrived at Kiachta first, during the evening of 23rd instant. (Reuter)

## THE AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT.

## WEISS-KIRCHNER ELECTED.

VIENNA, June 25.  
M. Weiss-Kirchner has been elected president of the Reichsrath by 351 votes against 101 for M. Pernerstorfer, Socialist. (Reuter)

## THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 25.  
The Chamber has decided to discuss the income tax on Monday. It has adjourned until Monday the bill for the councils of war. (H.)

## PORTUGUESE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

LISBON, June 23.  
The government has ordered the closing of the republican clubs. (Reuter)

LISBON, June 25.  
The Republican clubs have been closed by the police. (Reuter)

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## CRICKET.

## E. T. C. v. MR. DAWSON'S XI.

On Thursday 20th inst. Mr. Dawson's XI, for the second time this season played the E.T.C., resulting in a splendid victory for the latter, by 194 runs.

A. N. Prosser was in very good bowling, taking 6 wickets for 29 runs. W. Hay, was exceedingly unlucky, because, although bowling well, had four catches lost by different fielders.

For the batting, Prosser's name must come to the front again, for he was simply knocking them all over the place, finally being stumped by P. Cornish, after having made 149 runs.

H. G. Price, with his graceful way of playing, knocked up a very valuable addition to the score of 65. Let us hope the E.T.C. will continue, as it has begun the season, as so far, we have not had to report a "loss."

Mr. Dawson's XI batted first. The following are the scores:—

A. P. Carver, b. Prosser..... 13  
K. B. Birley, b. Prosser..... 9  
S. J. Dawson, c. Shepherd, b. Prosser..... 14

A. Mustard, b. Prosser..... 9  
R. B. McLean, b. Prosser..... 0  
E. L. Haselden, stpd. Price, b. Hay..... 18

W. Lucas, run out..... 8  
P. Cornish, b. Hay..... 9  
J. Mellor, not out..... 5

J. Angel, b. Hay..... 0  
W. Mace, b. Prosser..... 1

Extras..... 15

Total..... 101

A. C. C. v. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Played on Saturday last. This proved a very interesting and exciting match. The college team was composed of five masters and six boys. Their score, of 141, was chiefly made up by the united efforts of the master, A. Mustard, taking 44 as top score, but Verney and Curiel, of the boys also contributed useful innings. The Club fielding was rather slack. To A. Mustard's bowling, the A. C. C. wickets fell fast, only H. A. Carver, Mainprice and Price making any resistance. The College fielding was very good and keen, with the exception of McLean being dropped in the long field, which probably cost them the match as when the last wicket fell the club had only just won by 5 runs.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

A. Morrison, b. H. B. Carver..... 4  
V. R. Mustard, b. Dawson..... 23

A. E. Aubrey, c. Carver, b. Dawson..... 20

A. Verney, c. Birley, b. Bailey..... 9

A. Mustard, c. McLean, b. Dawson..... 44

E. Harle, c. Price, b. Bailey..... 0

A. G. Lias, b. Haselden..... 12

M. Curiel, b. Dawson..... 7

M. S. Taghen, c. Birley, b. Bailey..... 4

M. Abu El Ez, b. W. H. B. Carver..... 2

M. G. Dassanuly, not out..... 0

Extras..... 16

Total..... 141

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## THE ASSOUMAN DAM.

## THE NEW DANGER TO PHILE.

For the hundreds of miles from Cairo to Assouan the scenery of the Nile is somewhat monotonous. Hour by hour and day by day as one's boat makes its way southwards there is the same unvarying view—the yellowish white mud-walled villages along the river's edge, the fringe of palms, the green belt of fields now narrowed as the hills close in, now expanding into a level plain some miles broad, and, beyond, the reddish grey terraced hills of the desert, "for the most part too low and too featureless to add dignity to the scene."

But when the region of the cataracts is reached, and the Nile runs down between bold ridges and scattered islands, and flows over half-sunken ledges, and the hills break into peaks and precipices, one sees at last really beautiful river scenery. At the First Cataract the great dam of Assouan has utterly changed the landscape and made a wide-spreading reservoir the chief feature of what was, a few years ago, a wild scene of rocks and rapids. But if one leaves the track of the tourist, there is many a beautiful bit of river scenery a little farther south on the seventy miles of cataracts between Semneh and Dail, where the Nile breaks its way through the rugged wilderness of the Batn-el-Hagar desert, spots seldom seen by the traveller who has the Sirdar's railway has diverted the route from the old riverside caravan track.

The fame of Phile's beauty in old days came no doubt partly from the contrast between its wild surroundings, and this monotonous character of the sluggish river below the cataracts. But there is another contrast that makes it a delight to the traveller who has any artistic insight. Massive, almost brutal, strength is the salient characteristic of the temples of the Lower Nile. But those of Phile were built under the Greek rulers of Egypt, and in later Roman imperial days, when the Greek was still the chief artist-craftsman of the land! Here the architect was not content to make mere Titanic bulk and strength the leading feature of his work, as in the towered gateways and pillared halls of Karnak. But he brought to his task the Greek sense of balanced proportion and added a charm of detail, of which the earlier builders of Egypt had no idea.

But there is no need to dwell on the beauty of these Greco-Egyptian temples, with their wonderful setting of rock and river. The world acknowledged that the Philes of old days was the gem of the Nile. And when the construction of the Assouan dam was first proposed, and the plans showed a barrier of such a height that the whole of Phile would be buried under the waters of the lake above it, there were protests from the artists and art lovers of every civilised land. In the front of the movement here in England was the late Sir Frederic Leighton, who went so far as to say that "any tampering with Phile would be a lasting blot on the British occupation of Egypt."

It was suggested that the dam might be placed a few miles higher up so as to close the gorge where the Nile runs between the cliffs of the pass of Kalabash. But the engineers objected that there they could not get the secure foundation for their work afforded by the mass of syenitic granite through which the river cuts its way at Assouan. The protest of the art world was not, however, without result. The original proposal had been that the dam should be raised to the height of 118 metres (387 feet) above the low-water level at the foot of the cataract. The engineers and promoters of the scheme consented to reduce this height to 106 metres (347 feet). With this modification, instead of the temples being drowned in the flood, the highest level of the reservoir would (they said) inundate only part of the island, and the artists were assured that the temples would be safe enough. Some enthusiasts for the project even protested that they would look all the more beautiful, standing in the midst of a lake level with their base. That the Egyptian Works Department was not quite so sure about the future of Phile is shown by the fact that before a stroke of work was done on the dam, elaborate survey was made of the island, and a series of wonderful plans and large-scale photographs of every detail of the temples was prepared. This beautiful collection was presented to all the great libraries of the world, as a record for the future. There surely was a lurking feeling that Phile was in serious peril.

The chief danger arose from the fact that the island is not a solid granite crag, but a mass of huge boulders resting on the granite bed of the Nile below. The Ptolemies and the Romans built up massive retaining walls to hold it together, and the infiltration of Nile mud has supplied the soil for the palms that added to the beauty of the buildings. Moreover the upper surface of the island is made ground. And experts say that the strength of the whole composite mass must sooner or later be sapped by the action of the water that stands permanently so high around it. But the damage has been done already. For five months of the year, when the water level is highest, the great temple of Isis and the beautiful roofless unfinished temple known as the "kiosk," or "Pharaoh's bed," are partly inundated, and when the water falls the lower part of their walls and pillars is covered with a filthy coating of green mud. The foundations are already injured, and here and there wooden prop and shores have been put in—a further disfigurement. And now the engineers and the financiers have asked to be allowed to take back part of what they conceded a few years ago. They then cut 12 metres off their projected dam. The Government has now agreed to their adding half of this to the existing barrier. It is to be raised six metres, nearly twenty feet, and for a great part of the year Phile will be under

water, with only the upper part of its towered gateways rising from the surface of the reservoir.

The matter has been decided. Egypt wants more water, in order that the irrigated area may be extended and the revenue increased. There will be a gain of millions in return for the million and a half sterling that the additional work will cost. It is too late for protest. But it is too late for plea that something should yet be done to save the temples!

When the Assouan dam was first decided upon, several projects for the preservation of the architectural beauties of Phile were proposed. Dr. Wallis Budge, the Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, has suggested that the buildings should be removed stone by stone and rebuilt on one of the hills that look down on the river. The cost would be about £50,000, a trifling sum compared with the millions that Egypt may have by the reservoir. The chief objection is that placed there on the mainland the buildings would lose all the added charm of their old position in the midst of the Nile. Another proposal was that they should be transferred to the neighbouring island of Bigeh. But though I have no map by me that gives the levels I am inclined to think that Bigeh also will be permanently under water. A third plan, at once the best and the most daring, was that suggested by the late Sir Benjamin Baker, who gave his great authority for its feasibility. He said that the cost of about £200,000 the temples could be taken down, their foundations made good and raised above the highest water level, and then they could be rebuilt on the new platform thus provided.

Might not this suggestion be now considered? It would have been easier work a few years ago, and would probably be somewhat more costly now. The restored group of temples would not indeed be the old Phile, but standing on the raised site in the midst of the waters they will preserve most of its traditional beauties for future ages, and tell the men of those days that our own was not entirely one of vandal utilitarianism. But even from the utilitarian point of view the project is worth consideration. The land of the Nile draws some of its wealth from the annual influx of tourists, and the preservation of Phile would mean the retention of a valuable source of income for the Assouan district. Considering how freely money is spent in removing the remains of antiquity to distant museums, and the lavish cost of such operations as placing huge obelisks from Egypt in position on the Thames Embankment, in Central Park, New York, and in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, the money could certainly be saved for placing the temples of Phile some thirty or forty feet—or even more—above the level where they now stand. The engineers would have an additional incentive to do the work in the fact that if the temples were raised they might be allowed also to raise their dam, not half-way, but quite up to the level they first proposed, with an additional gain to the revenues of Egypt.

(*Vall Mall Gazette.*)

To this statement of facts need only be added that the Powers coming after us in Egypt's table of exports and imports were, in sporting parlance, "very bad seconds," and then enough has been said to clearly show how paramount are our trade interests. As distinct from the volume of trade, and yet intimately connected with this phase of our stake in Egypt, is the question of invested capital which, if one takes the trouble to study the list of British banks and limited liability companies, will be seen to reach a colossal sum even if the amount of the Egyptian Debt held in this country—certainly many millions—be left out of the calculation.

Inasmuch as the present and future prosperity of many of the British companies in Egypt depends to a large extent on the value of agricultural land, a little information on this point may be welcome. I am understanding the case when I say that in the last seven years, lands in this category have doubled in value, and that this astonishing increase is not fictitious or speculative, but is due, almost entirely, to the improvement brought about by British administrators.

## COTTON AND MONEY.

Formerly the Egyptian farmer dare not risk sowing more than one third of his land with cotton—Egypt's staple and most remunerative crop—for he could never safely reckon on a sufficiency of summer water, but to-day improved irrigation justifies him in planting with cotton one half of his land, i.e., an acreage 30 per cent. greater than before. Then the more scientific farming taught him has resulted in a largely increased yield per acre: the land-tax has been reduced and more equitably assessed; a stubborn fight is being made against the cotton-wool pest, while improved sanitation and greater general prosperity have accelerated the growth of the population and so increased the supply of field labour.

There is another reason—a reason of much greater import—why the maintenance of our sway in Egypt is momentous, viz.:—That England and Egypt jointly own the Sudan, that vast, though sparsely populated, territory stretching more than a thousand miles both in length and breadth, and over which, on land and water, the Union Jack floats side by side with the Khedive's flag.

The Power that holds the Sudan controls the sources of the Nile, the mighty fertiliser of Egypt; and it is perfectly plain to all but little Englanders that the Power possessing the Sudan would commit a suicidal act were she to cease to occupy Egypt.

Has not enough been said to bring home, even to the most apathetic, the vital nature of Britain's stake in Egypt? Have I not proved up to the hilt the contention that the great B.P., irrespective of party politics, must never allow his Majesty's Ministers to shilly-shally in their Egyptian policy? And will not every loyal Britisher cast his vote against the Party who would willingly betray the trust Lord Cromer has bequeathed to the nation?

(*Evening News.*)

## THE NEW EGYPT.

## THE NAVY. THE NILE. AND THE MINISTRY.

By SIR WALTER MEEVILLE, K.C.M.G.

"Britain's interests in Egypt are vital," was the closing phrase of my recent article headed "Egypt—the Nation's Trust," and my present purpose is to set forth some of the weighty considerations justifying the additive vital, foremost among which is Egypt's political geographical position. Great Britain is above and before all a naval power, and without an up-to-date and thoroughly efficient navy, British naval power would be the mere of any bellicose ron. Does the Government sufficiently consider this when callously cutting down the warship building programme? Through Egypt runs the Suez Canal, the international maritime highway connecting Europe with Asia, and to England the practical hold on this waterway of nations which the occupation of Egypt affords her is of vastly greater importance than it would be to any Power other than the Mistress of India. A cursory glance at a world-map clearly demonstrates the value of Egypt as a strategic base, a base unrivalled while in the hands of a seafaring nation having interests and possessions (such as Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus) in the Mediterranean, besides vast dependencies in the Far East. And though our occupation of Egypt does not, to-day, as it might have been held to do in earlier times, give us entire command of the Mediterranean, it does, assuredly, conduce effectually to the preservation in that Inland Sea of the balance of power. Our position in Egypt helps also materially to consolidate our Empire by completing the chain of strategic bases, and it must not be forgotten that this advantage tends to gain in importance as means of communication increase in rapidity.

THE JOURNEY TO THE DESERT.

In addition to being a most useful half-way station for our sea-borne commerce with the East, Egypt, from its unique position, naturally draws to her ports important direct and transit trade. Let us, therefore, very shortly consider Britain's commercial interests in that country. In round numbers we may place at £48,000,000 the total volume of Egypt's foreign trade—this total, as regards the value of exports and imports, being in 1906 almost equally divided—and it is sufficient for our present purpose to state that one half of the exports were taken by the United Kingdom and our Colonies, while a third of Egypt's imports came from various parts of the British Empire.

To me of having one of my horses which I had sent to Oregon ridden across the American Continent, more than 3,000 miles. When this was mentioned to President Roosevelt, he caught up the matter at once as affording an opportunity for making an army cavalry experimental ride, and through the War Department Lieutenant McCabe, of the 6th Cavalry, was sent to make the ride from Portland, Oregon, to New York. He will ride my Arabian stallion Nejdran, and have relays of army horses along the route. He will take comparative data of the horse's powers, condition, and food, and of the distances covered and halting-places, keeping careful records of his weight. About 145 days has been estimated by a good horseman as the time it will take, but it may be much less.

"As to the endurance of the Arabian, I have a letter from Lord Roberts describing the long companionship of his favourite white charger, which bore him through the Afghan War and other campaigns, and died at the age of twenty-six, having had scarcely a day's ailment in his life. You may remember the horse was a conspicuous figure in the Jubilee Procession.

"I do not think that any one will doubt the purity of the Arab stock I brought from the desert. The tribesmen will not use any horse for breeding purposes unless the pedigree is duly authenticated by the seals of the Sheikhs. Where the seal is lost, the horse is discarded, and is no longer reckoned to belong to the 'tribe' class, the pure breeding stock."

(*Vall Mall Gazette.*)

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, June 13th.

Captain E. F. Ward, King's Royal Rifle Corps, adjutant of the Prince of Wales's Own Middlesex Rifles (Civil Service) has taken his retired pay, and left the army in which he spent the last fifteen years, and was adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, in India, 1902-05. He went through the South African War, 1899-1900, was present at the actions of Rietfontein, and Lombards Kop, which preceded the siege of Ladysmith, and subsequently participated in the defence of that town, including the desperate fight of the 6th January, in which the Greenjackets approached the ancient traditions of the old 60th. After the relief of the town, he was with the battalion in actions at Laing's Nek (Queen's medal with three clasps).

Lieutenant C. P. Heywood, Coldstream Guards, on vacating the adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion, Aldershot, has been succeeded by Lieutenant G. H. Brown of the same battalion in the defence of that town, including the desperate fight of the 6th January, in which the Greenjackets approached the ancient traditions of the old 60th. After the relief of the town, he was with the battalion in actions at Laing's Nek (Queen's medal with three clasps).

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In the new Territorial which is to be formed and which will be so formed—and which will be to form for a good while to come, according to all accounts—every encouragement is to be given to men in the ranks who are ambitious of holding commissions in it.

Captain M. F. Kerr has been appointed to the command of the battleship Implacable on the Mediterranean Station, in succession to Captain G. E. Patey, M.V.O., whose command expires on the 17th inst. The new skipper of the Implacable is a salt of 30 years naval experience, and a member of that well known fighting Scottish family of which the Marquis of Letham is the chief. Captain Kerr entered the naval service in July, 1877, was promoted lieutenant in 1886, commander in 1898, and captain in January, 1903. He was made midshipman in the Inconstant during the Egyptian War, 1882 (medal, and Khedive's star), and he holds the R.H.S. medal for saving the life of midshipman John Taylor, of the Minotaur off Spithhead, by rescuing him from drowning in eighty four feet of water. He was latterly in command of the cruiser Drake, the fastest cruiser afloat, and ex-flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Although the statement that Prince Louis of Battenberg is to succeed Sir C. C. Drury in the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, still lacks official confirmation, it is believed that the appointment is as good as if it had been gazetted.

Next month large drafts of naval ratings will leave Portsmouth by the cruiser Crescent, Captain Napier, to join the cruisers of the China and Australian Squadrons. The Crescent will proceed in the first instance to Singapore.

In connection with the proposed appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in the Mediterranean garrison and Egypt, the Army Council has under consideration the question of where his head quarters will be located, and this is a question in which much difference of opinion exists in service circles. Malta is the most central point, being practically half way between Gibraltar

and Egypt. But is pointed out that it is too circumscripted and isolated, and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief would more or less overshadow the commander of the troops in Malta. Egypt is therefore looked upon as the more suitable place, for it could be made the headquarters of a division which would form a connecting link between England, Gibraltar, Malta and India. In event of war in India or its borders, an Egyptian division would come in handy.

The battleship Prince of Wales, Captain W. B. Pawckner, has done well in the heavy gunnery tests of the Mediterranean Fleet, making eight hits out of 13 rounds from her 12 inch guns, and 90 hits out of 94 rounds from her 6 inch quick-firers.

In the future full dress frocks issued to colour serjeants of infantry and rifle battalions abroad, will bear a colonel badge on the arm in lieu of the crown now worn.

The King has approved the following instructions regarding the wearing of those foreign decorations which are permitted to be worn upon certain occasions only:—The decoration will be worn (when in full dress, on the occasions specified in the letter of authority:—(2) in miniature when in evening dress under similar conditions. The ribbon will not be worn without the decoration. A foreign medal, the wearing of which has been sanctioned by His Majesty, or its ribbon, will be worn in all orders of the dress in the same manner as British medals. These decisions will eventually be embodied in the Dress Regulations.

## STOMACH INDIGESTION.

*Peruna Strikes at the Root of the Troubles.*



MR. S. J. MASSEY.

Mr. S. J. Massey, formerly a resident of Toronto, and a well-known business man, writes from 247 Guy street, Montreal, Quebec:

"I wish to testify to the good results I have derived from the use of *Peruna*. After being troubled with catarrh for years with catarrh of the head, I decided to give *Peruna* a fair trial and I can truly say I have received great benefit from its use."

"It evidently strikes at the very root of the trouble and good results are soon noticeable."

"I have also found *Peruna* a very valuable remedy for stomach trouble and indigestion."

"I have no hesitancy whatever in recommending *Peruna* as a reliable catarrh remedy."

"There are several kinds of indigestion. The trouble may be due to sluggishness of the bowels, enlargement of the liver, or it may be due to the stomach itself."

"In nearly all cases of stomach indigestion catarrh is the cause. The only permanent cure is to remove the catarrh."

*Peruna* has become well-known the world over as a remedy in such cases. For special directions, everyone would read "The *Life of Life*," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. *Peruna* is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.



## Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

## Etat comparatif des Recettes et des Dépenses

DU 1er JANVIER AU 31 M. I 1907-1906

RECETTES	Mois de Mai		Mois de Mai		Totaux au 31 Mai		Totaux au 31 Mai		Différence en 1907	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	en plus	en moins
Fournit. d'eau aux particuliers...	846	762	49,851	36,3	396	—	—	—	—	—
.. au Gouvernement .....	5,438	2,611	11,916	10,294	16 2	—	—	—	—	—
.. aux Bourses-gratuites .....	116	123	425	488	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. aux Bourses-ontaines .....	3,94	2,98	12,89	16,804	1485	—	—	—	—	—
Recettes diverses .....	246	370	1,747	1,285	46	—	—	—	—	—
Établissement de Zeitoun.....	568	526	1,8 9	1,492	397	—	—	—	—	—
.. d'Assout .....	410	390	1,827	1,742	85	—	—	—	—	—
Totaux des recettes .....	16,311	14,551	70,444	62,494	8913	63	—	—	—	—
Augmentation de recettes en 1907 .....					7,950	—	—	—	—	—
<b>DEPENSES</b>										
Dépenses ordinaires .....	4,899	4,112	20,165	16,771	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dépenses extraordinaires .....	70	4	661	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totaux des dépenses .....	4,969	4,116	20,819	16,796	4023	—	—	—	—	—
Augment. de Dépenses en 1907 .....					4023	—	—	—	—	—
Résultat en faveur de 1907 .....					LE 3927	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—Les dépenses du 1er établissement du 1er janvier au 31 Mai 1907 s'élèvent à la somme de L.E.13,669, savoir: Canalisations L.E.2,727—Construction nouveaux bâtiments à Rod-el-Farag L.E. 0° 8—Nouvelles installations pour distribution d'eau des puits à Rod-el-Farag L.E. 2,727—Canalisations à Matarich L.E. 4,661 à divers L.E. 6,53.

Le Directeur p.l.

L. GALVIN.

Le Caire le 25 Juin 1907

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à 11 h. 1/2).

affirme que, grâce à l'intervention de Sir Ernest Cassel (auquel on attribue en même temps la formation à Londres d'un syndicat appelé à soutenir les valeurs égyptiennes) que l'éventualité d'une liquidation immédiate de la Casa di Sconto est écartée. Il serait question de fonder une nouvelle Banque avec un capital déterminé. Le syndicat de garantie pour l'émission des actions serait constitué par le groupe Cassel et l'Union Bank. Les actionnaires de la Casa di Sconto auraient un droit de préférence à la souscription des actions de la nouvelle Banque, qui procéderait à la liquidation lente et méthodique de la Casa di Sconto. Les dossier ne présentent aucun risque pourraient à la nouvelle Banque et les sommes provenant de ces opérations serviraient à définir les créanciers de la Casa au fur et à mesure des échéances.

« C'est, en tout cas, à ces informations provenant, dit-on, de Londres qu'on attribue la forte reprise des valeurs égyptiennes au Stock Exchange. »

Nous avons reproduit hier un passage du discours prononcé par M. J. W. Williamson à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de l'Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Co. tenue samedi passé au Caire. Quelques autres parties de l'allocution du président de l'assemblée sont les suivantes, les suivantes.

« Les intérêts de terrain sont actuellement très rares et les rentrées sur les terrains vendus sont difficilement. Une politique d'attente s'impose. Étant donné ce qui précéde, on pourra contester l'opportunité de la répartition de tous les bénéfices réalisés et, sur ce point, je vous donne une explication. Quand nous nous réunirons l'année prochaine, nous aurons à répartir nos bénéfices entre un plus grand nombre d'actions, car une convention est intervenue entre MM. Siabas frères et Co. et la Société, par laquelle 100,000 actions nouvelles leur seront données (jouissance du 1er Avril 1907) en échange de leurs terrains à Meidi et de £ 75,000 en espèces. C'est donc par un sentiment d'équité envers les anciennes actions que nous avons estimé ne devoir rien retenir des bénéfices déjà acquis au 31 Mars de l'année courante. D'ailleurs, les ventes déjà effectuées dans l'exercice en cours nous permettront de donner un bon dividende l'année prochaine si nos acheteurs tiennent leurs engagements. »

En terminant, le président a parlé des négociations engagées entre la Société et l'Etat relativement à une route carrossable du Caire à Hélyouan et a ajouté :

« Il est unanimement reconnu que cette route est absolument nécessaire et qu'elle se fera tôt ou tard. J'ai, par conséquent, confiance que le gouvernement profitera de l'occasion pour s'assurer plus de 4 kilomètres de cette route pour rien, d'autant plus que la Société garantit, en outre, le paiement de la moitié des frais d'entretien pour une autre longue section. Il est aussi question d'électrifier la ligne Caire-Hélyouan ; les pouparlers sont sur le point d'aboutir et nos terrains de Meidi obtiendront ainsi une plus-value appréciable. Entre-temps, nous sommes en train de construire quelques villes qui, nous l'espérons, seront achevées vers la fin de l'année, et nous continuerons à développer et à embellir votre propriété. »

Les actionnaires de l'Egyptian Motor Traktion Co. sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 16 Juillet prochain, au siège social à Alexandrie. L'assemblée ordinaire délibérera sur les nouvelles propositions faites à la Société par une fabrique au sujet de la fourniture d'automobiles. En cas d'acceptation de ces propositions, l'assemblée extraordinaire sera appelée à se prononcer sur la diminution du capital de la Société.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a atteint à 4 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a encore gagné hier à 14 à 83 7/8. L'Unité est restée invariée à 100 1/4. La National Bank a baissé de non moins de £ 1 3/8 à 18 5/8, l'Agricole d'une demi-livre à 7 3/4, la Dairi d'autant à 13 1/4 et la Delta Light de 7/8 à 9 1/8.

À Paris, le Crédit Foncier a bénéficié de 22 francs à 678. La Banque d'Athènes a progressé de 2 francs à 116.

Agréablement impressionné par la forte reprise des valeurs égyptiennes à Londres et à Paris, par de multiples rumeurs rassurantes, ainsi que par la bonne tenue du coton, notre marché des valeurs a présenté, ce matin, un entraînement auquel n'était pas, disons, accusé depuis longue date et dont on avait perdu jusqu'à aujourd'hui. En réalité, l'animation a été beaucoup plus grande qu'hier et le nombre des transactions aussi, car il s'est élevé à 24 contre 12 ; il s'agit, bien entendu, des opérations enregistrées au corbeille sur le registre de la Corporation. Toujours est-il que les esprits se sont rassérénés et que les dispositions semblent prêtes à devenir excellentes. Aussi fait-il faire des vœux pour que cette amélioration, encore que d'essence morale, se maintienne, s'accentue et finisse par donner des résultats positifs.

En attendant, la National Bank, que nous avons laissée hier à 16 15/16, est bel et bien remontée à 18 5/16 et l'Agricole à 7 9/16-5/8.

La Casa di Sconto a clôturé à 50 après avoir atteint 60.

Le Crédit Foncier a regagné 10 francs à 675 et la Dairi Sanieh une demi-livre à 13 1/4.

Les Allotments ont avancé à 2, les Hellipolis à 25 et leur part de fondateur à 10. Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire ont fléchi à 185.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich, aussi manipulés qu'hier, ont été poussés aux abords de 16 pour finir à 15 1/4.

Les Egyptiens sont revenus à 4 1/2. Les Excello ont été mieux tenus à 2 1/2-5/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land est restée à 1 5/8. Les Estates ont avancé à 10 13/16-7/8 et leur part à 4. Les Oasis se sont rapprochées à 0 1/16. Les Walker et Meimara ont fléchi à 0 1/4.

Nous détachons d'une correspondance d'Alexandrie, en date de ce matin, le passage suivant :

« Le vent souffle depuis hier aux rumeurs optimistes. Il en circule de toutes sortes. On

## IN HIS BRITANNIO MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT ALEXANDRIA.

## In the Goods of Joseph Fabre deceased.

Pursuant to act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria Chapter 32, section 29, NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of JOSEPH FABRE late Alexandria deceased, who died on the 1st June 1907, and Letters of Administration were granted by the above mentioned Court on the 25th day of June 1907, to his son OSCAR FABRE of Alexandria, are required to send particulars of their claims to the above-mentioned OSCAR FABRE, within thirty days from the date hereof, after which the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated this 26th day of June 1907.  
For the administrator; Mario Vella, advocate, 18th Tewfik Pasha Street. 30542-1

With interest, the suivantes.

Le vendredi 28 Juin 1907, à 93 heures du matin il sera procédé à la vente aux enchères publiques, par l'huissier du tribunal consulaire d'Alexandrie, des objets suivants :

1 buffet, 1 servante, 1 armoire, 1 table à manger, 6 chaises, 1 lampe, 1 secrétaire américain.

Cette vente sera faite en vertu d'un titre exécutoire du tribunal consulaire allemand et au lieu à Kafr el-Zayat.

Paiement comptant en or, réception immédiate, 5% droit de crée. Pour information veuillez vous adresser au Consulat d'Alexandrie.

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